Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *MARKET-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 65, of Vol. II.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1790. [Whole No. 169.]

PHILADELPHIA.

SPEECH

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE, AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

IN meeting you again I feel much satisfaction in being able to repeat my congratulations on the favorable prospects which continue to distinguish our public affairs.—The abundant fruits of another year have blessed our country with plenty, and with the means of a flourishing commerce—The progress of public credit is witnessed by a considerable rise of American Stock abroad as well as at home—And the revenues allotted for this and other national purposes, have been productive beyond the calculations by which they were regulated—This latter circumstance is the more pleasing, as it is not only a proof of the fertility of our resources, but as it assures us of a further increase of the national respectability and credit; and let me add, as it bears an honorable testimony to the patriotism and integrity of the mercantile and marine part of the citizens—The punctuality of the former in discharging their engagements has been exemplary.

In conforming to the powers vested in me by the acts of the last session, a loan of three millions of florins, towards which some provisional measures had previously taken place, has been completed in Holland, as well the celerity with which it has been filled, as the nature of the terms (considering the more than ordinary demand for borrowing created by the situation of Europe) give a reasonable hope, that the further execution of those powers may proceed with advantage and success. The Secretary of the Treasury, has my direction to communicate such further particulars as may be requisite for more precise information.

Since your last sessions, I have received communications, by which it appears, that the district of Kentucky, at present a part of Virginia, has concurred in certain propositions contained in a law of that State; in consequence of which the district is to become a distinct member of the union, in case the requisite sanction of Congress be added—For this sanction application is now made—I shall cause the papers on this very important transaction to be laid before you.—The liberality and harmony with which it has been conducted, will be found to do great honor to both the parties; and the sentiments of warm attachment to the union and its present government, expressed by our fellow-citizens of Kentucky, cannot fail to add an affectionate concern for their particular welfare, to the great national impressions under which you will decide on the case submitted to you.

It has been heretofore known to Congress, that frequent incursions have been made on our frontier settlements by certain banditti of Indians, from the northwest side of the Ohio: These, with some of the tribes dwelling on and near the Wabash, have of late been particularly active in their depredations; and being emboldened by the impunity of their crimes, and aided by such parts of the neighboring tribes as could be seduced to join in their hostilities, or afford them a retreat for their prisoners and plunder, they have, instead of listening to the humane invitations and overtures made on the part of the United States, renewed their violences with fresh alacrity and greater effect. The lives of a number of valuable citizens have thus been sacrificed, and some of them under circumstances peculiarly shocking, whilst others have been carried into a deplorable captivity.

These aggravated provocations rendered it essential to the safety of the Western Settlements, that the aggressors should be made sensible, that the government of the union is not less capable of punishing their crimes, than it is disposed to respect their rights, and reward their attachments. As this object could not be effected by defensive measures, it became necessary to put in force the act, which empowers the President to call out the militia for the protection of the Frontiers. And I have accordingly authorised an expedition, in which the regular troops in that quarter are combined with such draughts of militia as were deemed sufficient. The event of the measure is yet unknown to me. The Secretary of War is directed to lay before you a statement of the information on which it is founded, as well as an estimate of the expence with which it will be attended.

The disturbed situation of Europe, and particularly the critical posture of the great maritime powers, whilst it ought to make us more thankful for the general peace and security enjoyed by the United States, reminds us, at the same time of the circumspection with which it becomes us to preserve these blessings. It requires also that we should not overlook the tendency of a war, and even of preparations for war among the nations most concerned in active commerce with this country, to abridge the means, and thereby at least enhance the price of transporting its valuable productions to their proper markets. I recommend it to your serious reflections how far, and in what mode, it may be expedient to guard against embarrassments from these contingencies, by such encouragements to our own navigation as will render our commerce and agriculture less dependent on foreign bottoms, which may fail us in the very moment most interesting to both of these great objects. Our fisheries, and the transportation of our own produce, offer us abundant means for guarding ourselves against this evil.

Your attention seems to be not less due to that particular branch of our trade which belongs to the Mediterranean. So many circumstances unite in rendering the present state of it distressful to us, that you will not think any deliberations misemployed which may lead to its relief and protection.

The laws you have already passed for the establishment of a Judiciary system, have opened the doors of justice to all descriptions of persons. You will consider in your wisdom, whether improvements in that system may yet be made; and particularly whether an uniform process of execution on sentences issuing from the Federal Courts, be not desirable through all the States.

The patronage of our commerce, of our merchants and seamen, has called for the appointment of Consuls in foreign countries. It seems expedient to regulate by law the exercise of that jurisdiction, and those functions which are permitted them, either by express convention, or by a friendly indulgence in the places of their residence. The Consular Convention too, with his Most Christian Majesty, has stipulated in certain cases, the aid of the national authority to his Consuls established here.—Some legislative provision is requisite, to carry these stipulations into full effect.

The establishment of the militia—of a mint—of standards of weights and measures—of the post-office and post-roads, are subjects, which (I presume) you will resume of course, and which are abundantly urged by their own importance.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THE sufficiency of the revenues you have established for the objects to which they are appropriated, leaves no doubt that the residuary provisions will be commensurate to the other objects for which the public faith stands now pledged. Allow me moreover to hope that it will be a favorite policy with you not merely to secure a payment of the interest of the debt funded, but as far, and as fast as the growing resources of the country will permit, to exonerate it of the principal itself. The appropriation you have made of the Western Lands, explains your dispositions on this subject, and I am persuaded the sooner that valuable fund can be made, to contribute along with other means, to the actual reduction of the public debt, the more salutary will the measure be to every Public Interest, as well as the more satisfactory to our constituents.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE, AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

IN pursuing the various and weighty business of the present session, I indulge the fullest persuasion that your consultations will be equally marked with wisdom, and animated by the love of your country. In whatever belongs to my duty, you shall have all the co-operation which an undiminished zeal for its welfare can inspire. It will be happy for us both, and our best reward, if by a successful administration of our respective trusts, we can make the established government more and more instrumental in promoting the good of our fellow citizens, and more and more the object of their attachment and confidence.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, December 8th, 1790.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SEPTEMBER 9.

TUMULT AT St. ETIENNE, IN FOREZ.

A number of people had assembled on the 4th instant, of which M. *Birtheas* was the ostensible cause.

The commandant sent a detachment of the National Guard to conduct M. *Birtheas* to the Guardhouse.—This detachment was followed by a very great croud of people of both sexes—it was feared the guard would be insufficient—it was accordingly doubled, and being even then not of sufficient strength, M. *Birtheas*, by way of safety was imprisoned.

He was accused of having monopolised corn.—To appease the people, his house was examined, in which there was found only a small quantity of corn. After this, the guards about the prison were almost dispersed, and the people were proceeding to break open the gates. Neither prayers nor entreaties could hinder them—they broke them open—seized M. *Birtheas*, and murdered him!

Next day (the 9th) the insurgents proceeded of their own accord, to the election of new Municipal Officers, and to make regulations respecting the prices of corn. On this a number of citizens armed themselves, and proceeding against the insurgents, made a number of them prisoners, who were conducted to Lyons.

The assembly, remitted the process and punishment of this shameful business to the Tribunal of Lyons, who are charged to pursue all instigators and agents in this horrid affair with the most pointed severity of the laws.

M. *de Sillery* communicated to the assembly, intelligence, that in the plains of Jales, at the foot of the Cevennes, an army of 20,000 Gardes Nationales are assembled, headed by a troublesome priest named *La Baſtide*, sword in hand, with a cross in his hat, who had made them take a sort of oath to set on foot a solemn Crusade for the reformation of abuses at Nismes.

SATURDAY, *Oct.* 2.

The Assembly proceeded to the order of the day, the discussion of the affair of the 6th of Oct.

Mr. Chabraud undertook the defence of Mr. d'Orleans, with great warmth and zeal, reading and commenting on several parts of the register of the police, which were favorable to Mr. d'Orleans. He also read some letters, complaining that the testimony of several persons of credit was not received.

Mr. d'Estournal demanded that these papers should be sent to the Chatelet.

Which was opposed by Mr. Mirabeau, who declared that he stood forward as the accuser of the Chatelet, which he would prosecute to his grave.

The proposition of Mr. d'Estournal was rejected.

Mr. Abbe Maury said, that in an affair of this sort, the Assembly should follow the strictest rules of justice—he therefore proposed to hear the accused first, if they wished to speak, then the witnesses, and afterwards such members of the Assembly as should desire to give their opinion on the measures the Assembly ought to take.

Mr. Goupil wished that such members as were witnesses should withdraw, and that those only who were disinterested should take part in the debate.

Mr. Mirabeau desired that an exception should be made in favor of those deputies, who having been summoned to give their testimony, declared they had nothing to depose.

The Abbe Maury then delivered a speech, in which he argued that the Assembly ought not to pronounce the absolution of Mr. d'Orleans. He said he should not oppose the decree that there is no ground of accusation against Mr. Mirabeau—there did not exist charges against him sufficiently strong to support the decision of the Chatelet, but that the situation of Mr. d'Orleans was different.

A Prince of the blood accused of being seen on the morning of the 6th of October, encouraging the assassins who massacred the gardes du corps, and attempted even the Queen, ought as a descendant worthy of Henry 4th, to prostrate himself in the sanctuary of justice; and to provoke its severest scrutiny; he declared that it was by such means also, he could clear up his innocence, and that his friends, and the friends of his reputation, ought to advise him to demand the vengeance of the tribunals.

Mr. Mirabeau then appeared in the tribunal, and declaimed with great warmth against the proceedings of the Chatelet, which he declared to be a monument that would attest to future ages the iniquity and anticipation of the judges of this tribunal. He then examined the different accusations which were made against him, and answered them all in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Barnhave undertook the defence of Messrs. d'Orleans and Mirabeau, both of whom he declared to be irreproachable; and it was the judgment of the Chatelet alone which merited the indignation of every good citizen.

The Assembly divided on the question, and declared the two deputies free from all inculpation.

SUNDAY, *Oct.* 3.

A letter was read from Mr. Silles, a young officer, who distinguished himself at Nanci, modestly thanking the Assembly for the eulogium they had bestowed upon him, and desiring that this might be considered less as the exercise of a virtue than as the performance of a duty.

A report was made to the Assembly of commotions in Languedoc, with information that the people of Carcassonne shewed a disposition to revolt.

The Assembly decreed, that the Executive power should be called upon to interpose, and with

ſome regular troops to put an end to theſe diſturbances—Several decrees were alſo paſſed reſpecting the finances.

Mr. d'Orleans (the late Duke) delivered a ſpeech in exculpation of himſelf. He obſerved, that as the Aſſembly had, the day before, decreed that there was no ground to accuſe him, ſo it remained only for him to prove that there was no ground even to ſuſpect him.

MONDAY, *Oct.* 4.

A letter from the marine miniſter gave information, that the fermentation at Breſt, which was thought to have been appeaſed, ſubſiſted ſtill; that he had diſcharged the crew of the Leopard, who had individually received from the General Aſſembly of St. Domingo, a certificate that they were the Saviours of that colony, and that the municipality of Breſt had ſtruck medals in their favor, which were diſtributed among the crew.

The Aſſembly ordered this letter to the Colonial Committee, and directed that the Preſident ſhould write to the municipality of Breſt, in order to put a ſtop to the delivery of the medals.

PARIS, Sept. 19.

Extract of a letter from Marſeilles, Auguſt, 30.

"A large Spaniſh ſhip armed, *en flute*, loaded with cordage and all kinds of naval ſtores, from Cadiz, bound to Carthagena, was taken juſt as ſhe paſſed through the gut of Gibraltar, the beginning of this month, by an Algerine Rover of 56 guns. After a very deſperate action of thirteen glaſſes, ſhe was carried into Algiers. They fought with equal bravery a long time, and were moſt of the time within piſtol ſhot of each other, which cauſed an horrid ſlaughter on both ſides, particularly among the pirates, who were repulſed twice in attempting to board, with the loſs of near 100 men cut to pieces.

"Notwithſtanding this dreadful carnage, the Barbarians made a third attempt with ſuch irreſiſtable fury, that, in ſpite of all reſiſtance, they became conquerors. The people on board the Spaniſh ſhip behaved with the greateſt bravery, and fought with a ſurpriſing reſolution. It is ſaid, that the Captain and part of the crew were Iriſh, and that the former was killed by a lance in the heat of the action. The Pirates ſuffered prodigiouſly in officers and men, having had all the former killed, and moſt of the latter wounded; and their ſhip was ſo much pierced and ſhattered, that ſhe ſunk as ſhe was towing into Algiers.

"Three days before, the above pirate was attacked by two armed ſhips of 18 guns each, under Ruſſian colours, which ſhe beat off, after a very ſevere conflict of an hour and twenty minutes. In this action ſhe had her fore-topmaſt carried away, and her rigging materially damaged.

"She was very audacious, and fought all the time under the Algerine bloody flag."

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The information communicated by the African Society is equally intereſting to the philoſopher, and the merchant. The former will rejoice that while Mr. Bruce is publiſhing his deſcription of Abyſſinia, and other eaſtern parts, and M. Gordon, another Scotch gentleman, who is Dutch Governor at the Cape, is preparing his journey from the land of the Hottentots through Caffraria, the munificence and diſcernment of this Engliſh Aſſociation has uſed, and is ſtill uſing, the propereſt means for exploring the great nothern maſs of Africa, and diſcovering the ſecrets of thoſe vaſt inland provinces, which have hitherto been conſidered as inacceſſible The attention and enterpriſe of the merchant will be excited to the diſcovery of a new and boundleſs market, an hundred millions of Africans eagerly coveting his commodities, for which they can make him the moſt valuable returns; but, not able at preſent to obtain them, except by the land conveyance of 3000miles from the Mediterranean, ſubjected to the complicated diſadvantnges of a high price, inferior quality, and various exactions from the deſpotick governments of Barbary. Yet, from the higheſt reaches of the Gambia, the Engliſh trader might arrive, by a journey of ſome hundreds of miles from his ſhips, to the ſame markets, which the Fezzaners find it their intereſt to frequent, notwithſtanding the above inconveniencies; a new proſpect of commercial intercourſe, the moſt magnificent that the hiſtory of the world has ever at any time preſented.

QUEEN OF FRANCE.

There are now circulating in the faſhionable circles of this country, private Memoirs of her Majeſty of France. We have been favored with the ſight of a copy; they are printed at a private preſs, and evidently drawn up by a maſter's hand, and one deeply in the ſecret: allowing party or prejudice, or perhaps a ſenſe of private injuries, to have aggravated matters, there ſtill remains a complication of intrigue, political as well as amorous enough to have juſtified a dozen revolutions.

The Duke de Coligny, of whom we now hear ſo little, was it ſeems, for many years the private ſpring which regulated the vaſt machine of France. We venture now to expatiate on particulars, becauſe no Engliſh Jury has at preſent determined that truth is no libel. Some intercepted letters are alſo printed in the above publication betwixt *Zephyr* and *Flora*;—more tender or impaſſioned compoſitions were hardly ever ſeen. Zephyr is an officer of high rank in the Swediſh ſervice, and who Flora is our readers may gueſs: much light is alſo thrown upon the myſterious affair of the necklace, which ſeems deſtined to undergo ſtill farther inveſtigation.

MIRABEAU, in one of his laſt ſpeeches, ſaid, "For theſe twenty, or five and twenty years paſt my wrongs and my ſervices, my misfortunes and my ſucceſſes, have engraved upon my heart the moſt profound attachment to liberty. Fifty-four Lettres de Cachet have been iſſued againſt my family, of ſeventeen of which I myſelf have been the object."

Lunardi has had another narrow eſcape of his life at Palermo. He went up from thence in a balloon, which carried him out to ſea, where he was obliged to deſcend, and was very near being drowned, having ſcarce any remains of life, when ſome fiſhermen came and took him up.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, Sept. 3.

"The peace which was ſigned at Verelæ on the 14th ult. not being proclaimed for ſome days afterwards, the 18th, was near producing one of the moſt obſtinate battles at Swenſka Sound, that ever was fought on that memorable ſpot. The Prince of Naſſau having fixed on that day to attack his Majeſty's fleet, advanced in order of battle, and continued ſo to do, notwithſtanding every repreſentation that could be made to him, as well by his own officers as by repeated flags of truce from the Swediſh fleet. He returned for anſwer, that he had as yet received no orders from the Empreſs to ſuſpend hoſtilities; things were in this ſituation; the two fleets in order of battle, at a very little diſtance out of gun-ſhot, and the Ruſſian fleet advancing, when the courier arrived from Peterſburg. Prince Naſſau acknowledged the receipt of it by a flag of truce, and thus, thoſe who, a few minutes before, were on the eve of a moſt ſerious and bloody conflict, became friends in an inſtant, and mutually congratulated each other on the event. The King landed in the Royal Barge, accompanied by the officers of the fleet, and being arrived at the Camp, the two armies were drawn up oppoſite to each other, and fired a *feu de joy*. After this the Ruſſian General Igelſtorm came to pay his compliments to his Majeſty, and had the honor of preſenting General Bergman, the Coſſack General Deniſow, Prince Kergis of the Chineſe Tartars, Volunteer in the army, and all the ſuperior Ruſſian officers.—Prince Naſſau was not obſerved to be among them. *Te Deum* was then ſung, and the two armies returned public thanks to God for reſtoring the bleſſings of peace, each according to their reſpective mode of worſhip. After which, his Majeſty, in a moſt gracious and manly ſpeech, thanked his army for their exertions during the war, their loyalty to him, and fidelity to their country. He then produced and read a liſt of promotions etc. - - - - - -

The victorious ſtandards of Charles the twelfth (many of which ſtill exiſt in the old regiments) were then furled, never to be again diſplayed till war ſhall call them forth. His Majeſty conducted the Ruſſian officers to the Royal Pavilion, where a ſplendid entertainment was prepared. the Empreſs of Ruſſia's health was drank under a general diſcharge of artillery; the Ruſſian officers returning the compliment by drinking his Swediſh Majeſty's health, with the ſaid accompaniment. During this time the dreary appearance of trenches and outworks, between the two camps, was agreeably changed into a moſt regular garden: the ſoldiers having tranſplanted large trees for that purpoſe from the neighbouring woods; theſe were illuminactd at night, and the names of Catherine and Guſtavus ſhone conſpicuouſly on evry branch. The ſoldiers of both armies promiſcuouſly partook of the refreſhments the King's bounty had ordered for them. The various dreſſes of the Coſſacks and Tartars on the one ſide, and the Laplanders and Dalecarlians on the other, giving the whole the appearance of a maſquerade The illumination was in the end rendered, compleat by the combuſtion of the artificial foreſt, in one general blaze; and the evening concluded with the greateſt harmony and feſtivity."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 19.

"Since my laſt, the aſpect of things in this city continues the ſame; the ſame clouds throw a gloom over the political horizon, and the animoſity of party prevails in the ſame, if not in a greater degree.—The factions in the National Aſſembly not only addreſs the moſt ſevere and indecent things to the oppoſite party directly, but throw out the moſt envenomed ſarcaſms in converſation among themſelves. When Count Mirabeau on Friday was defending his ſyſtem of Aſſignats, I was in the gallery, over the right, or ariſtocratic ſide of the Aſſembly, and heard one of them ſay, "*Very well, indeed, Mirabeau has had a bribe of a million for ſaying that;*" and when the galleries applauded more loudly than uſual, "*they generally get only forty ſous for clapping*, ſaid another; *to day I ſuppoſe they are paid three livres.*" But things never went to ſo great a length in the French Senate, as they did laſt evening, when a deputation of the people of Liege was introduced. A diſpute ariſing about a queſtion of form, and one of the Ariſtocrats not ſubmitting quietly to the cenſure of the Preſident, M. Alexander Lameth told them in general, that they would at laſt wear out the patience of the nation, and that they ought to tremble for the fatal conſequences their conduct would draw upon themſelves. "*Does it not ſeem, anſwered M. Murinas, that we are all threatened with the halter!*" And it ſeemed ſo indeed, for the people of the gallery ſuppoſing from the violence of the diſpute, that it could not end without blows, were preparing to come to the aſſiſtance of the popular party, and ſome of them had already got a leg over the balluſtrade. Even the King, who for ſome time paſt has quietly acquieſced in all the ſteps taken by the Aſſembly, begins to ſhew ſome ſymptoms of diſcontent. When he was informed of the laſt decree concerning the Royal Parks, he ſaid, "*There would be no occaſion for his giving his aſſent, as he was determined to hunt no more;* and immediately gave orders to ſell his hunting equipage. To-day, upon being told of the deputation by the Aſſembly, that the nation would regret any privation he might undergo, he anſwered, "*That he had not hunted for this twelve-months paſt; that there was no appearance that he ſhould ſoon hunt again, as he ſhould not follow the ſports of the field until his mind ſhould be more at eaſe.*"

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

Extract of a letter from Great-Ogeechee, (Georgia) October 28.

"Since the completion of the treaty with the Creeks, all has been very quiet, unleſs we except ſome ill natured ſtate bickerings and heart burnings amongſt ourſelves, chiefly occaſioned by a few influential men, who find themſelves great loſers by a general act of common juſtice towards the Indians. Theſe, however, we expect will ſubſide by degrees; notwithſtanding the formidable *combination* in a certain part of the State. As to the Creeks, Siminoles, and other nations adjoining our weſtern frontier, nothing is clearer to me than that, ſo far from being injurious to us, they may henceforward be made uſeful to the real intereſts of this State, provided the faith of treaties be obſerved.—They now ſhow every diſpoſition to copy our manners, arts, agriculture, and mode of living; and if they will not become ſincere converts to, and believers of our holy religion, we can have the leſs reaſon to complain at the diſappointment; as, from our general conduct, it is very evident we do not believe it ourſelves.—As an advantageous commerce with the Creeks, &c. is an object of ſome conſideration, and is likely to become more and more ſo, now is the time for ſettling our ſea coaſt, and by that means commanding the whole weſtern commerce—Nothing will civilize and humane the wild natives ſooner, or in a more effectual manner, than a commercial intercourſe; it is by this means, too, that the whole of their fine country will in proceſs of time, fall into our hands without violence; while in the interim we ſhall be able to live in quiet, without fortifying our dwelling houſes and making ourſelves and negroes priſoners therein, as was the caſe a year or two ago with the widow Savage, and others, who actually kept up military duty in their houſes, and became ſoldiers and heroines from neceſſity.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Dec. 4.

On Friday, the 26th of laſt month, was executed at Winchester, purſuant to his ſentence, Doctor *James Medlicott*, late an inhabitant of that town. A guard of twenty-ſix men, appointed for the purpoſe, conveyed him to the gallows; where after hanging eleven minutes, he was taken down, and buried in his own yard.

Late accounts from the Miſſiſippi poſitively mention—That the Spaniards have erected a fort at the Walnut-Hills, and garriſoned it with a conſiderable number of troops, and that they are determined to oppoſe the ſettlement intended to be made there by Col. *Holder*, and a number of Kentuckians, under the auſpices of the Georgians.—That, in conſequence of this, many of the Kentuckians are embodying, and intend marching down, ſhortly, to diſpoſſeſs them of that valuable ſituation; and, that this being the caſe, it was the general opinion, that war with our neighbours muſt inevitably be the conſequence.

A Charleſton paper mentions an Orphan Houſe having been lately inſtituted in that City, which already contains ſixty-three Orphan children, cloathed, maintained, and educated on its bounty.—

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	14/1.——14/2.	pr. £.	or 71 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	7/6——7/7½.		or 37¾ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	6/6.——6/8.		33⅓ do,

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	12/10½—13/.	65	do.
Indents	7/6——7/7½.	37¾	do.
State debts	——8/9.	42	do.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

MR. *Grout*, Mr. *Tucker*, Mr. *White*, Mr. *Gerry*, and Mr. *Moore*, took their ſeats this day.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. *Otis*, their Secretary, informing the Houſe, that the Senate is now ready to meet them in the Senate Chamber, to receive THE PRESIDENT of the United States, and ſuch communications as he may be pleaſed to make—and that ſeats are provided for the Members accordingly.

The *Speaker* (preceded by the Serjeant at Arms with his Mace) attended by the Members, proceeded to the Senate-Chamber. About 12 o'clock The Preſident of the United States arrived, accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Secretary at War, the Attorney-General, Mr. Secretary *Lear*, and his Aids—when he was pleaſed to make the following Speech.—[*See firſt page.*]

The Preſident then retired—and the Members of the Houſe returned to their Hall, where the Speaker laid before them a copy of the Speech, which was read by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. *Williamſon*, it was voted, that the Speech of The Preſident of the United States to both Houſes of Congreſs, be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe—and be made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. *Williamſon*, then moved that two Chaplains of different denominations, be appointed—one for each Houſe—to interchange weekly—which motion was carried in the affirmative—and the Clerk directed to inform the Senate.

Mr. *Seney* preſented the petition of John Carlile, an officer of the late continental army—which was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The petitions of Jacob Bell, and John Lewis were, on motion of Mr. *Lawrance*, referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury—and the petition of Francis Ackley, to the Secretary at War.

A committee was appointed, conſiſting of Mr. *Sherman*, Mr. *Williamſon*, and Mr. *Clymer*, to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh the Poſt-Office and Poſt-Roads in the United States.

Mr. *Williamſon*, after ſome introductory obſervations on the importance of diffuſing information among the people, and the utility of newspapers for that purpoſe, moved, That the Clerk of the Houſe be directed to furniſh each of the Members with three of the public newſpapers printed in this city, at their own election—the papers to be left at their reſpective lodgings.—Laid on the table. *Adjourned.*

THURSDAY, Dec. 9.

Mr. *Matthews*, and Mr. *Jackſon*, took their ſeats this day.

The Order of the Day being called for, The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole to take into conſideration the Speech of the Preſident of the United States to both Houſes, when

Mr. *Livermore* took the Chair.

On motion of Mr. *Lawrance*, the committee adopted the following reſolution,

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an Addreſs ought to be preſented by the Houſe to the Preſident of the United States, in anſwer to his Speech to both Houſes, with aſſurances that this Houſe will, without delay, proceed to take into conſideration the various and important matters, recommended to their attention.

The above reſolution being agreed to by the Houſe, the following Members were appointed to prepare the Addreſs—Mr. *Madiſon*, Mr. *Ames*, and Mr. *Tucker*.

Mr. *Williamſon's* motion, reſpecting newſpapers, which was laid on the table yeſterday, was read, and taken into conſideration.

Mr. *Fitzſimons* ſaid, he hoped the reſolution would not be agreed to: The ſubject, ſaid he, has frequently been diſcuſſed—and much expence of time has been incurred. For his own part he knew of no reaſons which exiſted that ſhould induce the Houſe, at this ſeſſion, to deviate from former practice, and the cuſtom which had always been obſerved by the old Congreſs—debating the ſubject would probably be attended with as much expence, as taking the papers in the uſual way.

Mr. *Madiſon* offered ſome objections to the motion: He was in favor of taking the whole of the publications, or none—as taking a part would be giving a preference to particular preſſes, and would favor of partiality.

Mr. *Williamſon* ſupported the motion: He begged gentlemen to conſider, that if no limitation was to be ſet to the number of newſpapers, what the expence might amount to. He ſaid he did not know the exact number printed in the city, whether ten or fifteen; but if Congreſs made it a rule to take all that was, or might be printed, they may be encreaſed to a hundred—and after the encreaſe of the houſe, by the addition to the repreſentation, it will be worth while for a printer to ſet up a paper meerly to ſupply Congreſs. He ſaid he was diſpoſed to give encouragement to the preſs, in printing Books—which would be really advantageous to the country, by rendering importations unneceſſary; but as to newspapers, they are a ſpecies of printing, which dies with the day.—He mentioned the number of papers formerly taken by the Houſe, among which were ſome (ſaid he) that were never read by any body.—He was for limiting the number, and therefore had mentioned three—ſtill he was not tenacious of that number; but whatever elſe was determined in the buſineſs, he thought there ought to be a limitation.

Mr. *Livermore* ſaid he ſhould vote for the reſolution—which being put, was carried in the affirmative——22 to 15.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they have concurred in the reſolution of the Houſe for the appointment of Chaplains—and have on their part appointed the Right Reverend Biſhop *White*.

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, to-morrow was aſſigned by the Houſe, for the election of a Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. *Blair*, and the Rev. Mr. *Green* were nominated.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary *Lear*, with the papers mentioned in his Speech, reſpecting the admiſſion of Kentucky as a Member of the Union.

The meſſage and papers were read by the Clerk of the Houſe.—The papers contain a copy of the proceedings of a Convention in Kentucky—and a Memorial from the ſame, to the Preſident and Congreſs of the United States.

Mr. *Benſon* gave notice that he ſhould move for a committee to be appointed to bring in a bill or bills, for determining the time of chuſing electors in the ſeveral States, of Preſident, and Vice-Preſident—alſo determining, in caſe of vacancy of the office of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, by death, or abſence from the ſeat of government, who ſhall exerciſe the office of Preſident.

On motion a committee was appointed, conſiſting of Mr. *Fitzſimons*, Mr. *Goodhue*, and Mr. *Lee*, to bring in a bill to amend the act for regiſtering ſhips and veſſels, and regulating the coaſting trade, and for other purpoſes.

A letter was received from the Secretary at War, addreſſed to the Speaker, accompanying ſundry papers reſpecting the Weſtern Expedition, and the expences attending the ſame.

On motion of Mr. *Williamſon*, a committee was appointed, conſiſting of Mr. *White*, Mr. *Seney*, and Mr. *Baldwin*, to bring in a bill to amend the act to promote the progreſs of the uſeful arts.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

Mr. Sinnickſon, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Smith, (M.) Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Wadſworth, took their ſeats this dsy.

The order of the day being called for, the houſe proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain. The baliots being collected, there appeared for Mr. Blair, 25; for Mr. Green, 16. The Speaker accordingly declared the former choſen.

Mr. Benſon, agreeable to notice, introduced a motion to the following purport, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills for determining, agreeable to the Conſtitution, the time of chuſing electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident after the expiration of the 3d March, 1793.

Likewiſe to determine who or what officer ſhall exerciſe the office of Preſident in caſe of vacancy; alſo to provide for the opening an office at the ſeat of government, to receive the votes of the electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident.

Mr. Lee moved that this motion ſhould lie on the table for further conſideration, previous to its being committed. This motion being put, was loſt; and Meſſrs. Benſon, Heiſter, Huntington, Moore and Partridge were appointed the committee.

The reading of the papers communicated by the Secretary at war, relative to the expedition againſt the Indians, being called for, the clerk attended that buſineſs.

Theſe papers contained particulars of the depredations committed by the Indians, on the frontiers, for almoſt a year paſt, communicated in a ſeries of accounts from private perſons, public characters, and bodies, in letters, memorials and repreſentations, to the Preſident of the United States, the Secretary at War, &c.

The Clerk then read an eſtimate of the expences attending the expedition againſt the Wabaſh nation, and the banditti of Indians; 1500 militia and about 400 Federal Troops, are employed on this occaſion. The amount of the expence is eſtimated at one hundred thouſand dollars.

The inſtructions of the Preſident of the United States to Gov. St. Clair, and the letters from the Secretary at War to Gen. Harmar, were then read.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill, more effectually to provide for the national defence, by eſtabliſhing a uniform militia throughout the United States. And Meſſrs Gilman, Grout, Wadſworth, Floyd, P. Muhlenberg, Boudinot, Smith, (M.) Bloodworth, Smith, (S. C.) and Jackſon, were appointed the committee.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informing the Houſe that the Preſident of the United States having received a communication from the Preſident and commonalty of the city of Paris, had thought proper to lay the ſame before the Senate, who had directed their Secretary to bring them to the Houſe. The letter from the Preſident and commonalty of Paris was accompanied with 26 printed copies of an eulogium on Dr. Franklin.

Mr. Madiſon of the committee appointed to prepare an addreſs, in anſwer to the ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States, brought in a report which was read.

Mr. Williamſon moved, that this Addreſs be referred to a committee of the whole houſe, and made the order of the day for to-morrow, which motion was adopted.

Mr. Lawrance moved that a number of copies be printed, for the uſe of the houſe; this motion was ſeconded by Mr. Jackſon; Mr. Williamſon objected, he ſaid that inconveniences had reſulted from printing reports of committees in times paſt; in their immature ſtate they had found the way into the newſpapers, and been miſtaken for the deciſions of the houſe.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved that the addreſs contained matters of very great importance, which rendered it neceſſary that every member ſhould have a copy before him; he could ſee no inconvenience that would ariſe, even if it ſhould be publiſhed in the papers; it might give riſe to obſervations without doors, which might not be unworthy the attention of the houſe.

He ſaw no danger of any miſtake's ariſing from publiſhing reports of their committees—they were eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the acts of the Legiſlature. But in the preſent inſtance, he ſaw no neceſſity for its being inſerted in the news-papers, becauſe it happened to be printed for the uſe of the Houſe; nor did he ſecond the motion with ſuch a deſign.

It being obſerved by Mr. Boudinot, that it had not been cuſtomary to print the report of the committee on ſimilar occaſions, the motion was withdrawn. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11.

A CORRESPONDENT obſerves, That the encreaſe of the impoſt duty exceeds even the moſt ſanguine expectation of the friends to government: Thoſe gloomy ſouls who predicted that the laſt year's importation of goods was more than the country would want in ſeven years, may be told, that their predictions are unfounded; that the great increaſe of people in the back country will naturally increaſe the importations for many years to come; nor is there a doubt that Agriculture alone will amply repay the coſt of all theſe imports——

The amount of duties for the three months ending Sept. 30 laſt, in the port of Philadelphia,	is	199,000
The amount of duties for the ſame period, in the port of New-York,	is	218,346

Our country may juſtly be felicitated on the favorable aſpect of its public affairs, Agreeable to the ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States to both Houſes of Congreſs, the people more than realize all the anticipations of the friends to the government, now happily eſtabliſhed; and what adds to the pleaſure of the contemplation is, that our civil rulers appear to derive the higheſt ſatisfaction from the ſucceſs of public meaſures, and the peace and freedom of their conſtituents.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, to the Editor, dated Nov. 29.

"Our great and good Citizen Mr. BOWDOIN has paid the debt of nature.—As in his life, ſo in his death, he exhibited a native firmneſs of mind, which ſhews his character better than the plaudits of a world.—Seeing the King, that comes to many arrayed in terrors, faſt approaching, he preſerved his *faith and philoſophy*—regulated the concerns of his family—bid them each a paternal adieu—and then wiſhed for nothing but that the ſtroke of the "conqueror" might be ſpeedy. His ſuperior he has not left behind him in Maſſachuſetts, to ſay no more. His fame was of that ſpecies which not being *demanded*, or eagerly ſought after, was more freely, and *genuinely* celebrated:—it was not ſullied by oſtentation, chicane, or thoſe popular arts, which, in ſome nations, have made weak and unworthy men popular—it was deſerved, without an undue ſolicitude to ſecure it—and it will laſt, when thouſands, who built their's on deception, will be forgotten."

Extract of a letter from Dr. JAMES ANDERSON, *Editor of the* BEE* *to a Bookſeller in New-York, dated in Edinburgh, Oct.* 1.

"I was highly flattered lately by a letter from Mr. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States, much approving the plan, and proffering his countenance to the forwarding of my intended work, the BEE. I have had alſo letters from many eminent men on the ſame ſubject, and no exertion on my part ſhall be ſpared to render it deſerving the notice of thoſe who ſhall be ſo kind as to countenance it.

"I hear with pleaſure of the proſperity of your riſing ſtates, and ſhall ever be happy to contribute my mite to augment their proſperity. Narrow-minded perſons there are here who too often think the proſperity of others, diminiſhes their own; I am not one of thoſe. Could the happy time ever arrive, when mankind in general ſhould become truly wiſe, we ſhould then ſee them emulouſly contending, who ſhould be foremoſt in promoting the welfare of each other; but that æra we muſt not hope to ſee: we may, however, wiſh for it, and make approximations towards it. Among other particulars, it gives me pleaſure to learn that your univerſities are flouriſhing, and the number of ſtudents annually advancing; ſhould any liberal perſon on your ſide the Atlantic, take the trouble to give me accurate information in theſe reſpects, I ſhall be proud to communicate it here, which many others are averſe to do."

* (The plan of this periodical work is upon ſuch liberal principles as muſt procure it a more general circulation than any work of the ſame nature hitherto attempted; and the character of the editor as a man of learning and abilities muſt render the publication highly intereſting wherever knowledge is ſought after and ſcience revered.") *(G. Adv.)*

In a former number of the Gazette of the United States we publiſhed a ſketch of the plan of the above work, which we now have the pleaſure to inform the public will be publiſhed next month. Subſcriptions for which are received by Mr. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Bookſeller, New-York. Terms of ſubſcription are 2*s.* 6*d.* 3*s.* 3*d.* and 4*s.* Sterl. (according to the quality of the paper) per volume, nine volumes to be publiſhed annually; ſubſcriptions taken in by the vol. only—and no ſeparate numbers ſold.

IMPROMPTU.

KENTUCKY to the Union given—
VERMONT will make the ballance even;
Still PENSYLVANIA holds the ſcales,
And neither South or North prevails.

BOARDING.

Mrs. Johannah Van Brugh Urſin

has taken a Houſe for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies, and will make it agreeable to thoſe that will honor her with their company.——Second-Street, oppoſite the New-Market, No. 209.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The STUDENT.—No. II.

BY SIMON SEARCHER.

POETRY has for ſome time paſt been my favorite ſtudy, in ſo much, that I have been obliged to check my propenſity to read and imitate the Poets, and only allow myſelf their company, by way of relaxation after more abſtruſe thinking: Thus may the Student in the hours of amuſement, gain both virtue and knowledge, for ſuch is the aim of this noble art. The harmony of verſe affects me in the ſame manner as the cadence of a fine voice, or inſtrument of muſic; either has the power of relieving the mind when agitated by paſſion, or too intenſe application; but Poetry has the advantage of leaving the ſpirits not only harmonized, but enriched by additional ideas. It may be ſaid that Poetry often agitates, and appears to diſtreſs. It is true. The true Poet will always have ſuch abſolute power over his reader as to give him pleaſure and pain at will; but the painful ſenſations ariſing from poetic fictions muſt be of that kind which I have heard called pleaſing: Let any one recollect his ſenſations at the recital of a good tragedy; our diſtreſs often amounts to ſighs and tears; yet it is pleaſing: Whence ariſes this ſeeming contradiction? I imagine, in the firſt place, from a conſciouſneſs that we are diſtreſſed by our own conſent. Secondly, if we do become entirely loſt and *carried out of ourſelves* by the Poet's art, it is but momentary, and when we recollect that it is all an *unreal mockery*, we are pleaſed with that art which could enchant us out of our ſenſes; we are pleaſed with the perſon poſſeſſing that art, and with ourſelves for feeling the woes of others.—After repeated awakenings, the continuation of the illuſion is by an effort of our own, aiding the poet.

The joint power of Poetry and Muſic, a modern can have but little idea of from experience; I have been preſent at Concerts and Oratorio's, confeſſedly of the firſt reputation in Europe; but the word was in moſt inſtances but a vehicle to the ſound, ſenſe was ſacrificed. The Greeks and Hebrews I believe enjoyed their union in a very high degree: Their natural tendency to unite, muſt appear at the ſlighteſt view: How great is the power of each art ſeparately! What muſt the effect be when united in perfection! Such is the muſic of Heaven.

I have been inſenſibly led into theſe reflections—intending when I took my pen, only to introduce the following extract from a Poem entitled SPRING, put into my hands by a fellow-Student, in order to obtain my opinion, which it ſeems is of more weight with the young man than it deſerves: He has given his conſent to the publication of that which follows, as I tell him that our fellow-Students who read the Gazette of the United States, will perhaps give him ſome hints that may be of uſe to his future compoſitions.

Deſcribing the breaking up of Winter, and its effects, he thus proceeds——

THE Sun now gaining pow'r, drives the pale ſnow,
Diſſolv'd, in torrents from the mountain tops;
Faſt ruſhing to the plain they join, and ſtream,
Pouring a deluge on the fields around.
The rivers ſwell and paſs their fixed bounds.
The low'ring Heav'ns, dreſs'd in black'ning horrors,
Spread deſolation o'er the weeping world,
Yet ſeem to mourn her ſorrows. Often now
When ſable night deſcends, mantled in clouds
And ſtorms, and treble darkneſs not her own,
The wind loud howls, the torrent roars.
Upon the humble roof, forc'd by the gale,
The rain and hail patter. Lull'd by the ſound
The MILLER, weary, warm, and ſelf ſecure,
Unheeded, hears the warfare over head;
Till ſwell'd and ſwelling, with reſiſtleſs force
The Waters bear away the mounded Dam.——
He ſtarts——half ſleeping prays. The timbers fall
Clattering. Cruſh'd, immingled with the ruin,
The ſweepy deluge bears the Man away.

In ſuch a night at this, in ſuch a ſtorm,
Forc'd from thy cot, where rural plenty reign'd,
With rural elegance and heavenly love;
Didſt thou AMANDA, weeping take thy way.
WILLIAM, thy love, thy huſband and thy pride,
Had arm'd in haſte, and join'd a daring band,
To fight for thoſe he held more dear than life
His lov'd AMANDA and her lovely Babes.
Alas! She knew not that her WILLIAM fell,
Leading the valiant corps. Angels of mercy
Wafted wide the voice of buſy fame——
Forc'd by the Briton's deſolating hand,
She from the flames had ſnatch'd her little ones.
While truſty TOM, grown grey in honeſt ſervice
(Who ſlav'ry knew but by the hated name)
Bore in thoſe arms, where WILLIAM once was borne,
His pretty Babes. Thus to the warring winds
And elements ſhe flies for refuge from
Leſs-pitying Man.——Bare to the rain, expos'd
Her auburn Treſſes. The rapid torrent
Roars acroſs their road: See they mount the Bridge!
The faithleſs Bridge, ſwept by the flood, gives way!
My CHILDREN! Oh, my CHILDREN! ſhe exclaims;
My WILLIAM! Oh, my WILLIAM!——

And lo! where WILLIAM comes with glory crown'd,
To meet his faithful fair. Patriot ſouls
Around him tune their Harps to everlaſting
Bliſs, AMANDA, and her little ones, all
Entranc'd in joys ſeraphic, join the ſong,
"Glory to God," they ſing, "and praiſe to all
Who ſhed their blood to ſhield mankind from woe."
Thy ſoul poor TOM! free'd from its earthy clog
Shows glorious; bright in faithfulneſs and love.
Such is the patriot's lot—joys aye unmixt;
And ſuch the lot of innocence and truth.

Ebenezer Hazard,

At No. 128, in Second Street, between Race and Vine Streets,
BUYS AND SELLS ALL KINDS OF
PUBLIC SECURITIES.

N. B. Perſons having Buſineſs to tranſact at the Public Offices, may be aſſiſted, or have their Buſineſs done for them (without the trouble and expence of a perſonal attendance) on very moderate Terms. November 29.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA
TEAS;
REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.
Of the firſt Quality—by Retail,
No. 17,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market-Streets.

JOHN FRANCIS,

Late of NEW-YORK, reſpectfully informs the public, that he has opened a
Commodious Boarding Houſe,
No. 53, FOURTH-STREET, one door from Race-Street,
WHERE Gentlemen may be accommodated with
GENTEEL BOARDING AND LODGING,
By the *Week*, *Month*, or *Year*, and on the moſt moderate terms.
Phila. Nov. 20, 1790.——[2aw.3m.]

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, preſent the Public with the Firſt Claſs of the *Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Repreſentatives' Chamber*, in Boſton, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head*, *Court-Street*, and at other places as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boſton, July 28, 8790.

At the
INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

No. 208, in MARKET, above 6th STREET, *South ſide*,
WILL be negociated all kinds of PAPER-MONEY and
Public Securities,
BUSINESS tranſacted in public offices in the city, and ſuch Paper-Money and Certificates furniſhed, as will make payment at the Land Office equal to Gold and Silver.
MONEY borrowed or loaned, and BILLS, BONDS, and NOTES of HAND diſcounted.
HOUSES, Farms, Lands, and Lots, bought and ſold, let or leaſed, and Houſes, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging procured for Strangers, or others.
BOOK-KEEPERS, Clerks, School-Maſters, Waiters, Nurſes, Seamſtreſſes, Chamber and other Maids, and thoſe of other profeſſions, who come well recommended, may hear of employ; and Employers be ſupplied, by applying to
FRANCIS WHITE.
Dealer in Paper Money, and Public Securities.

COLLEGE of PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1ſt, 1790.

LAW LECTURES.

THE Hon. Judge WILSON, PROFESSOR of LAWS in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, will deliver his Introductory Lecture in the public HALL, on Wedneſday the 15th of this Month, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening. Thoſe Gentlemen who propoſe to attend the Lectures are requeſted to ſignify their intentions ſoon, that the neceſſary Preparations may be made for their accommodation. *By Order of the Faculty of the College,*
WILLIAM ROGERS, Secretary.

PLAN OF THE
Gazette of the United States:
(A NATIONAL PAPER.)

Publiſhed at the Seat of the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT,
Comprizing

I. EARLY and authentic accounts of the *Proceedings of Congreſs*—Its *Laws*, *Acts*, and *Reſolutions*, communicated ſo as to form an hiſtory of the tranſactions of the national government.

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To the PUBLIC.

AT this important criſis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greateſt magnitude—to ſtrengthen and complete the *union* of the States—to extend and protect their *commerce*—to explore and arrange the *national funds*—to reſtore and eſtabliſh the *public credit*—will require the *energies* of the patriots and ſages of our country—*Hence the propriety of encreaſing the mediums of knowledge and information.*

AMERICA, from this period begins her national exiſtence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wiſdom and folly—the miſery and proſperity of the *empires*, *ſtates*, and *kingdoms*, which have had their day upon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, ſuggeſt the moſt important mementos—theſe, with the rapid ſeries of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that *freedom* and *government*—*liberty* and *laws*, are inſeparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new conſtitution; for however VARIOUS the ſentiments, reſpecting the *merits* of this ſyſtem, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the neceſſity of an *efficient federal government.*

A paper, therefore, eſtabliſhed upon *national*, *independent*, and *impartial principles*—which ſhall take up the premiſed articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is preſumed, will be highly intereſting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He ſolicits the aſſiſtance of perſons of leiſure and abilities—which, united with his own aſſiduity, he flatters himſelf will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due reſpect, the public's humble ſervant, *THE EDITOR.*

April 15, 1790.

THIS publication commenced with the preſent government of the United States:—Its principal objects are compriſed in the above plan; they have been thus far attended to, according to the beſt abilities of the Editor—and that they are deemed intereſting, has been evinced by the general approbation which the paper has received, and the extenſive circulation it has obtained: It ſhall be the aim of the Editor to keep up the ſpirit of his plan—every communication conducive to that point, will be gratefully received.—*Freedom*, *Government*, *Union* and *Peace* conſtitute the happineſs of every country—the United States in a particular manner, have all their preſent enjoyments, and future hopes, ſuſpended on the preſervation of theſe *eſſential pillars* of human felicity: In an ardent wiſh to promote theſe great objects, the "Gazette of the United States" originated—to theſe it has been—and ſhall be ſedulouſly devoted; and while it continues an impartial vehicle to the public of governmental tranſactions, and intereſting information on the moſt important ſubjects of life, the Editor cannot fail of public encouragement.

Agreeable to the original deſign, the publication is now commenced in Philadelphia, the ſeat of government for the United States.—The patronage of the citizens of this metropolis is hereby ſolicited:—Thoſe who may wiſh to form a judgment of the work, are reſpectfully informed that the firſt volume (from April 1789, to April 1790) may be inſpected at the houſe of the Editor, No. 69, Market-Street.

The ſecond volume commenced in April laſt: The Editor can ſupply the numbers complete from that period—which contain the laws of the ſecond ſeſſion of Congreſs—and the debates and proceedings of the houſe of Repreſentatives, during four months of the ſeſſion.

Among the innumerable bleſſings derived to the people of the United States from the preſent general government, there is none productive of happier effects than that ſpirit of UNIVERSAL CITIZENSHIP which has in a great meaſure eradicated party and local diſtinctions, and now forms a great national feature in the American character.——The Editor, therefore, with confidence, takes his ſtation in the capital of the United States, being fully perſuaded, that in proportion to his merits, he will receive the patronage of the public. JOHN FENNO.